

THE OWOSSO TIMES.

EDMUND O. DEWEY, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CITY AND COUNTY.

OWOSSO, MICH., FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1898.

THERE'S A DARK SIDE

AN OFFSET TO AMERICA'S BIG TRADE BALANCE.

England's Merchant Marine Earns \$800,000,000 Annually—United States Pays \$3,000,000 Every Year to Swell the Profits of Foreign Shipowners.

It has been shown that Great Britain's adverse trade balance for 1897 amounts to about \$800,000,000, that being the enormous sum which represents the excess of imports over exports, the amount of goods bought over and above the amount of goods sold. It is an immense sum of money to pay out in a single year on the wrong side of the trade ledger, and as this huge discrepancy has annually reached something near the same figure for several years past and seems likely to grow no less for several years to come the United Kingdom would seem to be rushing headlong toward inevitable bankruptcy. No nation on earth could stand a drain of \$800,000,000 a year for any considerable term of years, and if that were the only side of the picture that is visible the view would be indeed a dismal one. But Great Britain is not so badly off as all this would seem to denote. She has certain means of recouping herself that are possessed by no other country to anything like the same extent. They are not possessed at all by the United States, more's the pity, and will not be until this nation arouses itself to a full recognition of its neglect and its necessity.

Great Britain has a merchant marine whose earnings every year amount to as much as her adverse trade balance as between imports and exports. Her ships earn annually about \$800,000,000 in carrying her own commerce and that of other nations. But for this fact bankruptcy would long ago have overwhelmed the British empire.

How is it with the United States? Our favorable trade balance for 1898 promises to be close to \$700,000,000, measured by the difference between the merchandise we sell to and the merchandise we buy of foreign countries.

There is, however, a dark side to the picture, a black lining to this golden cloud. It is found in the fact that we have no ships of our own with which to transport our foreign commerce, and that in consequence we pay each year to foreign shipowners about \$300,000,000, the larger portion of it to England, for carrying off our exports and bringing back our imports.

Therefore the sum of \$300,000,000 paid to foreigners to do the hauling that ought to be done in American ships must be deducted from our trade balance.

Great Britain's merchant marine is her financial salvation, her rescue from certain beggary.

America's lack of a merchant marine is her calamity to the extent of \$300,000,000 a year paid to foreign freight carriers, to say nothing of the additional hundreds of millions lost in the shape of the larger foreign trade which the United States would gain and hold if she had the ships to carry it in.

To make ours the richest country on earth, the financial center of the universe, an American merchant marine is the one thing needful. How long shall it be before the country wakes up and bestirs itself?

A Small Cloud.

"The only speck to dull the luster of the industrial horizon" is the manner in which the cotton trouble in New England is characterized by Dun's review. In every other direction more work and more wages are the invariable rule, and the country, as a whole, as shown in all lines of trade, commerce and industry, was never so uniformly prosperous as now. In time the New England cotton complication will work itself out. About the time when the shut down caused by the strike has allowed the mills to work off their overproduction of manufactured stocks the spindles and looms will whirl and hum again, and there will be not so much as a single speck on the industrial horizon of 1898.

If it is a cold, take "Seventy-seven." La grippe is a cold, take "Seventy-seven." Sore throat is a cold, take "Seventy-seven." Influenza is a cold, take "Seventy-seven." Bronchitis is a cold, take "Seventy-seven."

A cough is a cold, take "Seventy-seven." Laryngitis is a cold, take "Seventy-seven."

Pleurisy is a cold, take "Seventy-seven." At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c, 50c or \$1. Ask for Dr. Humphrey's Specific Manual of all diseases at your druggists or mailed free. Humphrey's Medicine Co., N. Y.

The school seat factory at Marshall will start up some time this month.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

These are discouraging times for the one idea free-coinage politician.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Castoria Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

MESSAGE HELD BACK.

Lee Says Americans in Cuba Are in Danger.

DOCUMENT TO BE SENT IN MONDAY.

Much Disappointment in the House When the Announcement Is Made—Queen Regent of Spain to Issue a Proclamation Announcing an Immediate Armistice in Cuba—European Powers Plan to Avert War Between United States and Spain.

Washington, April 7.—President McKinley will not send his Cuban message to congress until Monday. This delay is caused by a dispatch from Consul General Lee at Havana, saying if the message was sent in before Monday he would not be responsible for the lives of Americans in Cuba. It is impossible for them all to leave before that day.

A feeling of the greatest disappointment was manifested in the house when the word went around that there would be no message from the president until Monday. Members in the lobbies discussed the cause of this further delay in groups. Some of them knowing that General Lee had called for more time harangued their angry colleagues who seemed to believe that there was a trick in the proposed delay. Cooper, Rep., of Wisconsin, announced that he believed it was to get time to bring pressure to bear upon the insurgents. Another said he was surprised that General Lee had "weakened." But the members will acquiesce in the delay.

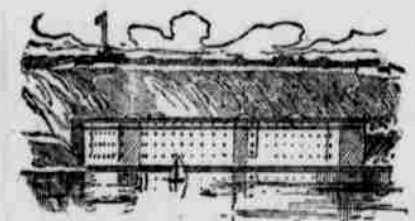
War May Be Averted. The president has received advice and information which make him hopeful that war between the United States and Spain may be averted and an outcome of the Cuban situation secured that will be satisfactory to the people of the United States. The matter has not yet progressed to a stage that makes it safe to state this as more than a possibility, but the disposition manifested the last two days by the Spanish government gives ground for an expectation that it will yield on vital points. There has been a tremendous pressure brought to bear on Madrid from almost, if not all, influential quarters in Europe and the queen's influence in the government it is believed will be exerted to the end that peace may prevail.

Armistice in Cuba. Madrid, April 7.—It is confidently asserted at this hour that a proclamation of the queen regent announcing an immediate armistice in Cuba will be issued at once. It is added that some of the cabinet ministers may resign, but if necessary, the ministry will be changed. It is understood that Senor Silveira, the leader of the dissident conservatives, and the conservatives will, if necessary, accept office on a programme of immediate armistice, with full authority to the autonomous government to negotiate and conclude an immediate and effectual peace in Cuba.

Official advice says President McKinley's message to congress will not advise the recognition of independence of the insurgents, but will recommend measures looking toward the immediate cessation of hostilities and the restoration of peace and stability of government in Cuba, in the interests of humanity and the safety and tranquility of the United States.

DEFENSES ARE IN SHAPE. New York and Other Large Cities Are Thoroughly Protected.

New York, April 7.—From sunrise to sunrise is about the average day now of the officers of the engineers corps stationed in New York and of the other army officers here engaged in putting the finishing touches on the defenses of the Atlantic coast. Fort Wadsworth is in the finest shape. New batteries



FORTS WADSWORTH AND TOMPKINS are being mounted there, but they would not be an absolute necessity if war were to be declared at once. A fine new searchlight, with dynamo, has been set up and practically tested.

The work of preparing the waters about Sandy Hook, Fort Hamilton, and Fort Schuyler has been going on day and night for ten days, and by the end of the week will have been completed. The new batteries at these three fortifications will be ready for service by the first of next week. It may be said, therefore, that the emergency work at the New York harbor defenses will be completed by the middle of next week. The situation now is that every important point along the entire coast—that is, every point which in any likelihood would be attacked—is properly defended, and within forty-eight hours after the order is given the waters about them will be mined.

TO DEFER WAR CRISIS.

Ambassadors and Ministers of the Great Powers Hold a Meeting.

Washington, April 7.—It was learned from a reliable diplomatic source that the ambassadors and ministers of the great powers of Europe stationed in Washington and representing Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy, at a meeting held at the British embassy, agreed upon the substantial terms of a joint note tendering the good offices of the powers to avert war between the United States and Spain. So far as can be learned the note has not been presented and it is understood that its presentation depends upon the seriousness of the situation as developed within the next few hours. On the same reliable authority it is stated that the actual text of the note, to some extent, was agreed upon, if, indeed, it was not made up in its entirety. It is said not to contain the word "mediation," but more diplomatic terms and in the most friendly spirit it suggests the good offices of the powers. It is understood also that the main purpose of this concerted action is to

temporarily defer the war crisis for at least a few days, during which mature action may be shaped. This reported action by the powers is entirely distinct from such steps as Pope Leo may be taking toward the same general end.

CUBANS WOULD FIGHT US.

Important Statement Made by the Junta in New York.

New York, April 7.—The Cuban junta, through its counsel, Horatio S. Rubens, has made an important statement. It declared in the most unequivocal language that the Cuban provisional government and the Cuban army would reject absolutely intervention by the United States unless it should be preceded by a recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic; that if the United States persisted in intervening without recognizing Cuban independence, the Cuban government and military forces would refuse to co-operate; and that if United States troops should be sent to Cuba upon the basis of intervention without recognition, the Cuban army would, in the last resort, turn its arms against the United States.

Cruiser Cincinnati Aground.

Key West, Fla., April 7.—The United States cruiser Cincinnati is aground in the middle of the harbor. She returned from patrol duty and ran on a mud bank directly opposite the government wharf. The tug Leyden is trying to get her off.

After two hours' work the tugs Merritt and Leyden succeeded in pulling the Cincinnati off the mud bank. As the cruiser grounded at high water, it is believed she has not sustained any damage, but a regular naval inquiry will be made.

Sympathy of British Government.

London, April 7.—On the highest authority the Associated Press can announce that the British government has assured the United States of its fullest and most cordial sympathy in its Cuban policy. This assurance was given with the most complete knowledge of the latest developments in the negotiations between the United States and Spain and on the understanding that events are tending steadily towards armed intervention in Cuba.

Allen Ready to Serve.

Washington, April 7.—Senator Allen of Nebraska has sent the following dispatch to Hon. Silas A. Holcomb at Lincoln, Neb.: "Tender all state troops without delay. In the event of war with Spain I desire through you to place my services at the disposal of the state to serve the country in such capacity as you may assign me in defense of the national honor and for Cuban liberty."

Fears an Outbreak.

Havana, April 7.—Consul Brice, at Matanzas, has requested Consul General Lee to notify the state department that the civil authorities cannot protect Americans in case of an outbreak. Anti-American riots are being expected. Several Americans have already gone aboard ships for safety.

Cutter Calumet Off to Sea.

Chicago, April 7.—The revenue cutter Calumet, after a delay of three days, owing to head winds and a severe northeast storm, steamed away at 7:15 o'clock in the morning on her course to the Atlantic coast, where she will perform dispatch boat duty in case of war with Spain.

Torpedo-Boats for Uncle Sam.

New York, April 7.—A dispatch from Rome says that the Italian government has sold three first-class torpedo-boats to the United States, and denies that Spain has been able to obtain the Italian warship Garibaldi.

Arrested as an American Spy.

Washington, April 7.—A cable message says that a man named Hildebrand has been arrested at Porto Rico charged with being a United States spy. He was taking photographs of the fortifications.

NO BODIES RECOVERED.

Victims of the Shawneetown Deluge Still Under Water.

Ridgway, Ills., April 7.—Not a single body has been recovered from the Shawneetown flood all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. A search will be made throughout the entire city to recover the bodies of those known and supposed to be under the water. It is feared that slow progress will be made to recover the bodies, as in all probabilities the victims are pinioned in the debris. They say the search will be a difficult one and may prove of little or no avail in muddy water over twelve feet deep, under which are dead bodies, carcasses of horses, cattle, hogs and the contents of fallen houses, riffraff, etc. It can be readily seen that the task is a difficult one and may prove futile.

Received a Fatal Wound. Fairbury, Ills., April 7.—Earl Hanna, a popular young man, while out walking in the north part of the city met Joe Ellis, with whom he had quarreled lately. Ellis, when near Hanna, fired a shot from his revolver at Hanna, the ball entering beneath the heart, and the wound is such that he cannot recover. Ellis immediately fled. Bloodhounds with a force of citizens have started out to hunt the fugitive.

Mother and Two Children Cremated.

Bowling Green, O., April 7.—Mrs. George Carr and her two small children were burned at Bays. The Carr home was discovered to be on fire and Mrs. Carr rushed to rescue her two sleeping children. Before she could do so, however, the building was enveloped in flames and all three perished. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Shot in an Election Row.

Milwaukee, April 7.—Anton Dentie was shot and mortally wounded by Napoleon Berugi in a saloon in the third ward. The shooting was the result of a quarrel which started over the result of the city election. Berugi was arrested. Both men are Italians.

Wife Murderer Hanged.

San Quentin, Cal., April 7.—Benjamin Hill was hanged here for the murder of his wife. Hill made a full confession, expressed penitence and died bravely.

CALL UPON PRESIDENT

Diplomats of Six Great Powers at the White House.

PAUNCEFOTE PRESENTS A NOTE.

Pressing Appeal to the Feelings of Humanity and Moderation of the President and the American People in Their Existing Differences with Spain—The Flying Squadron Ready for Action—General Lee Still in Havana.

Washington, April 7.—The representatives of the six powers of Europe seeking to avert war between Spain and the United States called on President McKinley at noon. The governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Russia and Italy were represented. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, was the first to arrive, followed by Ambassador von Holleben of Germany. Within a few minutes all the ambassadors had been ushered into the blue room, and President McKinley immediately left his office and went down to meet them. Sir Julian Pauncefote, as representative of the powers, presented the following:

"The undersigned representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia, duly authorized in that behalf, address in the names of their respective governments a pressing appeal to the feelings of humanity and moderation of the president and of the American people in their existing differences with Spain. They earnestly hope that further negotiations will lead to an agreement which, while securing the maintenance of peace, will afford all necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of order in Cuba. The powers do not doubt that the humanitarian and purely disinterested character of this representation will be fully recognized and appreciated by the American nation."

The President's Reply.

President McKinley replied as follows: "The government of the United States recognizes the good will which has prompted the friendly communication of the representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia, as set forth in the address of your excellencies, and shares the hope therein expressed that the outcome of the situation in Cuba may be the maintenance of peace between the United States and Spain by affording the necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of order in the island, so terminating the chronic condition of disturbance there which so deeply injures the interests and menaces the tranquility of the American nation by the character and consequences of the struggle thus kept up at our doors, besides shocking its sentiment of humanity. The government of the United States appreciates the humanitarian and disinterested character of the communication now made on behalf of the powers named, and for its part is confident that equal appreciation will be shown for its own earnest and unselfish endeavor to fulfill a duty to humanity by ending a situation the indefinite prolongation of which has become insufferable."

Visit to the State Department.

The call of the representatives of the powers on the president was quite brief and at 12:20 p. m. they went over to the state department and made an official visit. They were headed by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, and dean of the corps. The others included the French and German ambassadors, the Austrian minister and the charge d'affaires of Italy and Russia. Their entire official suite of attachés accompanied them. The call was by appointment, for they were at once shown into the diplomatic room of the state department, where they were joined by Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day, with whom they were closeted behind closed doors.

Assistant Secretary Day, after a conference with the president, said he expected Consul General Lee would leave Cuba by Thursday. He said the Americans on the island were being gotten off rapidly and about Saturday, he believed, the situation would permit General Lee to vacate his post and return to the United States.

Cablegram from Woodford.

A cablegram was received at the White House from Minister Woodford containing information concerning Wednesday's cabinet meeting. It had been expected that the cabinet meeting at Madrid would be an important one, and that its action would be highly significant on the diplomatic situation. General Woodford, however, wired that there was no important action taken and that it had adjourned without accomplishing any material step that would lead to any change in the status or throw light on the situation. Its tenor was somewhat disappointing in view of the expectations.

Senator Gray of Delaware, a member of the senate committee on foreign relations, was with the president for some time. The senator later said he believed that all the Americans who intended to get out of the island would be gotten out safely in due time. He believed that both General Woodford at Madrid and General Lee at Havana would be at their posts after the opening of next week.

SPAIN STANDS FIRM.

Fresh Note Presented from the United States Government.

Madrid, April 7.—United States Minister Woodford presented a fresh note from the United States government to which he demanded a definite answer within six hours. The cabinet immediately met and the ministers decided to firmly adhere to the tenor of Spain's previous note. Senor Gullon, minister of foreign affairs, intimated the decision of the cabinet to the queen regent and received her majesty's approval. The cabinet issued the following official note:

"The cabinet having carefully considered the present political situation from every possible point of view, and the details supplied by the ministers of foreign affairs, the colonies, war and marine, have arrived at the determination to maintain the attitude previously adopted without the slightest modification whatever. This determination

is the unanimous decision of all the ministers."

The morning papers here are unanimous in expressing the opinion that the situation is very grave. Several papers announce that General Woodford will leave Madrid without delay. He has now taken up his residence at the United States legation. His family, which left the city Wednesday night, has arrived at Hendaye on the frontier, and proceeded to Biarritz.

General Correa, Spain's laconic minister of war, has broken his silence. In an interview the general has given an interesting account of the situation, saying:

"War is the better of two evils. It is better to fight foreigners than to fight Spaniards rising in indignation if their honor and rights are trampled under foot." The guards around the United States legation have been trebled. General Woodford was at his desk at an early hour. Many Americans called to ask about the arrangements made for their protection. The general said he would remain here until directed to apply for his passports, or until they were handed to him. He added that when he leaves the British flag will be hoisted over the United States legation. In spite of the alarming situation and the general belief that the end is about reached, several diplomats still hope for peace. The city thus far is perfectly quiet.

SHIPS CLEARED FOR ACTION.

Commodore Schley's Three Cruisers Are Ready for Service.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 7.—The three ships of Commodore Schley's flying squadron had a busy time of it. There was drill aboard them all and a special drill on the flagship. The Minneapolis has not finished taking on coal and so has not painted her hull. The Columbia took on more coal, to make up for what she has used in the last few days. The red flag flew from the fore truck of the Brooklyn, announcing that she was taking on ammunition.

The particular and lasting business of the day, however, was stripping ships for action. On the Brooklyn it was done with something like emergency speed, and afterward there was a call to quarters. The boats were put over and it was a business-like drill. On the other two ships it was a much more leisurely proceeding. All the ships will remain stripped until the possibility of war is over or they go into action. The clearing will not be as thorough as when actually going into a fight, but it will not take more than fifteen minutes to complete it.

The battleship Texas steamed into Hampton Roads at 7:30 o'clock in the morning and at 8 o'clock dropped anchor with the flying squadron off Fort Monroe. She is fully painted the lead war color and is in the best of condition. The Massachusetts will be down from Newport News soon and the squadron will then be ready for any emergency. Commodore Schley has not as yet received any definite orders from Washington.

LEE STILL IN HAVANA.

The Mascotte Arrives at Key West with Many Refugees.

Key West, Fla., April 7.—Contrary to the advice received by steamship officials here Consul General Lee did not arrive. The steamer Mascotte was placed at his disposal, but the arrangements were changed and General Lee has decided that he will come on the Bache, but not until all Americans are out of Havana. The Mascotte brought about ninety passengers, including some of the most prominent Spanish and Cuban families, who are bound for the north. Many of them left without their baggage, which will be forwarded later. All were in a state of semi-panic. The Mascotte is practically in the government's hands. She will take on thirty tons of soft coal at the government dock and return to Havana.

The customs regulations were dispensed with. The passengers who arrived by the Mascotte say that all is quiet on the surface in Havana, but it was feared there would be trouble from the volunteers, who have been greatly reinforced. Extra vigilance for the protection of Havana is being exercised. Morro castle has been supplied with the newest range-finders. Six or eight torpedoes have already been placed at the entrance to the harbor and sixty more are at the foot of St. Ignacio street.

Activity at the Navy Yard.

New York, April 7.—The departure of the Texas from the Brooklyn navy yard was the signal for increased activity in the work of preparing the smaller vessels for active duty. More than 400 men are now employed in the renovation of the cruiser Chicago. Over at the receiving ship Vermont there is a continuous stream of applicants for enlistment, and on an average about thirty men are taken on every day. The Dolphin will be ready to leave by Monday with a quantity of ammunition and supplies for the north Atlantic squadron.

All Quiet at Havana.

Havana, April 7.—There is no excitement here and no reason for any, so far as it is possible to see. The weather is cloudy. Holy Thursday is being observed in a quiet manner. The Mascotte is expected to return here and leave for Tampa at night. The Olivette will be here and the Bache and Mangrove are ready in the harbor to take any passengers designated by the United States consul general. The latter has not decided when he will send the American citizens away.

Again Appeals to Victoria.

London, April 7.—It is reported that the Queen Regent of Spain has again appealed to Queen Victoria direct, asking the latter to exert her influence to avert war, and it is added, "touchingly recalling that both Victoria and herself are widows and thus deprived of advisers."

Ordered to Washington.

Portland, Ore., April 7.—Captain George C. Reller, U. S. N., in charge of the Thirteenth lighthouse district, has received orders to leave for Washington, D. C., at once.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, April 7.—The president has sent this nomination to the senate: Jacob Shaen of California, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of San Francisco.



TIME TABLE IN EFFECT SEPT. 6, '97

Trains leave Owosso as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
Daily except Sunday No. 1, 10:59 a. m. No. 3, 7:15 p. m.	Daily except Sunday No. 2, 9:00 a. m. No. 4, 5:48 p. m.

Cheap rates and good connections with boats at Frankfort for the west and northwest.
W. H. BENNETT, G. P. A.
Burt S. Stratton, Agt., Owosso

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

SAGINAW DIVISION.

OWOSSO TIME CARD.

RAINS SOUTH.

Chicago Express leaves 8:53 a. m., arrives at Jackson 10:55 a. m., Chicago 7:15 p. m.
Chicago Express leaves 8:45 p. m., arrives in Jackson 10:50 p. m., Chicago 6:30 a. m.
Through Sleeper (Bay City to Chicago) leaves Owosso 12:40 p. m.
Owosso Accommodation leaves Owosso at 1:45 p. m., arrives in Jackson at 3:50 p. m.

TRAINS NORTH.

Bay City Express leaves 9:00 a. m., arrives at Bay City 9:20 p. m.
Owosso Accommodation leaves Jackson 11:15 a. m., arrives Owosso 1:25 p. m.
Bay City Accommodation leaves Owosso 2:50 p. m., arrives in Bay City 5:10 p. m.
All trains daily except Sunday.
J. R. GLASGOW, Agent, Owosso.
W. R. GILSON, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

(Detroit & Milwaukee Division.)

T.M. TABLE IN EFFECT JAN. 17, 1898

Arrival and Departure of Trains at Owosso, Westward.

Gr'd Rapids, Gr'd Haven and Muskegon.....	a. m.	p. m.
Gr'd Rapids, Gr'd Haven and Muskegon.....	7:40	1:10
Grand Rapids.....	7:17	9:00
Gr'd Rapids, and Muskegon.....	8:25	9:30
Mixed to Grand Rapids.....	7:46	7:17

Eastward.

Detroit, Canada and East.....	a. m.	p. m.
Detroit and Chicago via Durand.....	7:00	7:17
Detroit, Canada and East.....	7:10	7:40
Detroit, Canada and East.....	7:03	10:58
Detroit, Canada and East.....	7:45	7:50
Mixed to Durand.....	7:17	7:46

† Except Sunday. * Daily

SLEEPING AND PARLOR CAR SERVICE.

WESTWARD.

10:02 a. m. train has Parlor car to Grand Rapids. Extra charge 25 cents.

7:17 p. m. train has Parlor car to Grand Rapids. Extra charge 25 cents.

EASTWARD.

9:00 a. m. train has Parlor car to Detroit. Extra charge 25 cents. Pullman Parlor car. Detroit to Toronto, connecting with Sleeper for the east and New York. Connects with C. & G. T. division at Durand for Chicago and St. Louis and with C. & M. division for Saginaw and Bay City.

4:03 p. m. train has Parlor car to Detroit. Extra charge 25 cents, and Pullman Sleeping car Detroit to Toronto, connecting with Sleeper for Philadelphia and New York. Connects at Durand with C. & M. div. for Saginaw and Bay City and with C. & G. T. for St. Louis and Battle Creek.

(Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon Division.)

EASTWARD.

Arrive, Owosso Junction, 8:50 a. m. and 7:08 p. m.

WESTWARD.

Leave Owosso Junction, 6:30 a. m. and 10:18 a. m.

G. H. HUGHES, Asst. Gen'l P. & T. Agent.

GEN. FLETCHER, E. WYKES, Local Agent, Mich. Pass. Agent.

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